QUESTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-WHO WILL PAY THE PIPER? THE FATE OF KASSALA.

London. March 19 .- In the House of Lords today Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question from Lord Rosebery, said the Italian Government had not learned of the fall of Kassala, which they regarded as extremely improbable.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and the Government leader in the House of Commons, said to-day in the House that the British Ambassadore to Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and St. Petersburg had been instructed to communicate to the respective Governments to which they were accredited the grounds upon which the English advance up the Nile Valley had been made, and also to point out the fact that in order to meet the expenditures required it might be necessary to use a larger sum than was at the disposal of the Egyptian treasury, and that the Government hoped that the Commission of the English Public Debt would assent to the expenditure of £500,000 from the reserve fund, which was row 12,500,000. The Governments of Germany, Italy and Austria had given replies assenting to this, but Russia and France had not answered. As the operations were in the interest of Egypt, Mr. Balfour said, the costs should naturally be defrayed from the reserve fund. It was not possible, he said, to form an exact estimate of the expense at present. Mr. Labouchere, referring to the British expe-

dition to Dongola, asked the Government if any alliance existed between Great Britain and

Mr. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said there existed no alliance or agreement of any kind between the two countries, but the circumstances in which they were placed pointed to the expediency of a friendly co-operation between the two Governments in defence of their com-

Mr. Curzon also announced that M. Berthelot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had informed Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador to France, that he repudiated all responsibility for the statements made in reporting the purport of the interview between the Minister and the Ambassador on Tuesday, in which the former is represented as having demanded to know the reasons for the British expedition up the Nile, and as having pointed out the gravity of the consequences of the movement. Such statements, M. Berthelot had said, must have been published by misinformed persons. France, Mr. Curzon said, had been informed of the intended plans of Great Britain in the Nile Valley, but the French Government had not as yet made any reply. formed Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador

any reply.

The Italian Government, Mr. Curzon continued, had informed England that Italy would not evacuate Kassala unless the military authorities there should find it impossible to hold

the place.
"The Morning Post" will publish a dispatch
from Parls saying that the Chamber of Deputies
is satisfied with M. Berthelot's statement, which
is regarded as having been patriotic, although

Paris, March 19 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that there were serious objections, both financial and political, to the British expedition against Dongola, and that representations had been made by France to the Government of England and that at Cairo, negotiations resulting from which were now proceeding.

M. Berthelot added that France had declined M. Berthelot added that France had declined to accede to Great Britain's request to take 1500,000 from the Egyptian reserve to meet the expenses of the expedition. The expedition was not a defensive, but an offensive act.

The "Gaulois," pursuing discussion of France's attitude on the Egyptian situation, says:

"The Cabinet ought to have modified their language and not lent themselves to an incident, the result of which will coment the Dreibund.

the result of which will cement the Dreibund anew and afford Germany occasion to draw close:

"Le Journal" thinks that occasion has been afforded the Foreign Office to take revenge for the recent numerous rebuffs it has experienced. Rome, March 19.—The "Italia," commenting on the attitude of Great Britain toward the Soudan, dwells upon the long friconship which has existed between Great Britain and Italy, and says: "The British advance to Dongola will be of great advantage to Italy, but of rather a moral than material character, while Italy renders a great service to Great Britain in affording her a pretext for showing Europe that the time has not yet come to speak of evacuating Egypt."

FIFTEEN HUNDRED ITALIAN PRISONERS CAPTIVES FROM THE BATTLE OF ADOWAH HELD

Rome, March 19.-Private dispatches from Massowah state that Major Salsa, who was sent King Menelek permission to bury the Italians killed in the battle at Adowah and to succor the wounded, has returned to the Italian camp. He states that the Abyssinians hold 1,500 Italians

THE CZAR TO BE CROWNED ON MAY 26. PREPARING FOR A GORGEOUS CEREMONY AT THE

St. Petersburg, March 19.-The ceremony of the coronation of the Czar has been finally fixed for May 26. The official programme has been published. The Czar and Czarina will make a tri-umphal entry into Moscow on May 21 and will leave that city on June 7. The interim will be filled with ceremonies, religious services, receptions, balls, fetes and reviews. The preparations for the affair are on the most lavish scale, and the exermony of coronation will be one of the most impressive and magnificent ever seen in the old Russian capital.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION MEETS. PAIN AND HOLLAND WILLING TO ASSIST IN IN-VESTIGATION OF THEIR ARCHIVES.

Washington, March 19.—The Venezuelan Commis-cion held a formal meeting this morning for the transaction of routine business, Justice Alvey pre-siding in the absence of President Records.

siding in the absence of President Brewer. All the other members were in ittendance.

Having been in presession of the British Blue Book since Monday, and of the Venezuelan docu-ments for over a week, the Commissioners had made copious notes in their reading, and to-day took up the discussion of various conflicting and inharmonious points in the two cases as presented, referring also to the great accumulation of evidence the Commission had already made bearing

upon the different phases of the question.

A complete bibliography of the books and maps in the Lenox Library, New-York, was presented to in the Lenox Library, New-York, was presented to the Commission, naming some 300 works covering the period from the years 1500 to 1799, to which access is offered; also, a catalogue of 167 manuscripts relating to Spanish-American missions, settlemen's and similar matters, which are held ready for the Commission's inspection. A report was also received upon the Tank Collection of the Wisconski Historical Society's Library, consisting of Dutch records, some of them of great value. The Commission was informed by the State Department that the Governments of Holland and Spain had expressed willingness to assist in the investigation of their archives.

The question of sending some one to make an investigation in Europe was deferred for the present.

JUSTICE BREWER'S LETTER PRAISED.

London, March 19.-"The Daily News" will say american Venezuelan Commission, to the Arbitra-tion Society is peculiarly welcome as evidence of the spirit in which the Commission will conduct its shorn it ought to be suitably recognized. It could not be done more fittingly than by leaving the work holly in the hands of those officially engaged on the sides in effecting a settlement—to put it yearly, by leaving them alone. The press had done ful work in the initiatory discussion, but its supation was gone now they had settled down to set task:

HELD FOR POWELL'S MURDER.

The coroner's jury at Hempstead last night sight in a verdict holding Wayne and Mayhew, two negroes, responsible for the murder of hen Powell, on the night of March 7.

DEADLY DUEL WITH A ROBBER

ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP A SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN.

A HIGHWAYMAN SHOT TO DEATH AFTER HE HAS DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED A SHERIFF -HE PROVES TO BE A LABORER

Tulare. Cal., March 19 .- An attempt was made at o'clock this morning to hold up the Southern Pacific Railway couth-bound passenger train No. 19 between Tuiare and Goschen stations. In a duel with one of the robbers Under-Sheriff Earle Dag-Deputy Victor Reed received a builet in the shoulder which may prove troublesome. The robber was riddled with bullets and dropped from the tender of the engine, rolling down the side of the dump, where he was found a few hours later stone dead. About ten days ago Sheriff Merritt, of Tulare, reto hold up passenger train No. 20, north bound, on the night of March 18 between Tulare and Goschen. He immediately prepared to give the robbers a ties was placed on train No. 20, while Daggett and Reed were selected to guard No. 19 in case the bandits should attempt to throw them off the scent and nold up No. 19, instead of No. 20. Daggett and Reed were seated on top of the coal bunkers on the tender, with their backs to the baggage-car. When near Tagus siding, eight miles distant from Tulare, the engineer observed a masked man crawling over the coal toward the officers. He shouted an alarm, but the robber was too quick and planted a bullet emptied the entire six chambers into the bandit at short range, receiving a slight wound in the shoulder in return. The road agent dropped from the tender, leaving a pool of blood behind him. train speeded into Tulare, where Daggett's wounds were drewed and found to be serious.

A posse was quickly organized and started for Tagus. Before reaching the siding they found the body of the 'ead robber beside the track. No trace lices, if he had any, was discovered The bloodstained rifle of the bandit was also picked

though the officers were informed of the intended hold-up with the exact place and nearly the exact our at which it was to take place, Deputy-Sheriffs Daggest and Reed were nevertheless taken by surprise and were not looking for the hold-up at that time, but believed it was planned for the northbound train, which would be due at Goechen about
an hot rister. It is thought that Daggett and Reed
were on their way from Goschen to Tulare for the
purpose of boarding the northbound train at Tulare
and guarding it toward Freeno, believing it was
the northbound train which was to be held up.
When McCall, the dead robber, crawled over the
tender the caught them by surprise, and when he
saw them and it flashed on him that he was "in for
it," he opened fire. He shot twice before the officers could raise their tuns, and his alm was accurate, as the first shot passed through Daggett's
body, and, it is feared, will prove fatal. The second struck Reed, but the wound is not serious.
Daggett fired both barrels of his shotgun at once
and the charge passed through McCall's abdomen,
killirg him instantly. In fact, his body was nearly
torn asunder, and he dropped his rifle and rolled of
the tender. The train did not stop till it reached
Tulare. The northbound train passed that place
and slowed up at the place where McCall fell. He
was found lying by the track and his body was
taken to Golochen.

The dead robber has been identified as "Dan" but believed it was planned for the north-

was found lying by the track and his body was taken to Gouchen.

The dead robber has been identified as "Dan" McCall, a laborer, who has been working in the vicinity of Visalia "S!" Lovern, a notorious char-acter: Charles Ardell, a barkeeper, and John Haynes, a Salvation Army man, have been arrested for supposed complicity in the attempted robbery.

FORCED TO "UNCOVER."

A LIVELY DISPLAY OF PATRIOTIC FEELING ON A STATEN ISLAND FERRYBOAT.

Any one who is inclined to doubt the patriotism of American citizens should have been on a Staten Island ferryboat that made a late trip to the city last night. A number of New-York men had been over there attending a political meeting and were returning home. The men's cabin was filled and an old-time "fiddler" made music for the party. "Paradise Alley," "Only One Girl in the World,"
"The Sidewalks of New-York" and other choice ditties had been recled off when one of the tourists

"Give us something patriotic." The lone musician, who was a character in his way, and, as it subsequently developed, a veteran "Marching Through Georgia," and so on. The party joined in lustily in each chorus. The musician grew excited, and after playing "Yankee Doodle" sud-

denly jumped to his feet and began to quote General Henry Lee's speech on Washington.

"If it isn't patriotic we'll kill you!" how'ed one fellow. With a disdainful look in his direction, the musician started in with the oration. When he came to the place where the following lines were quoted, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," every man was on his feet. One fellow, when Washington's name was mentioned later in the speech, howled: "I'ncover!"

mentioned later in the speech, howled:

"Uncover!"

Nearly every one in the party at once took off his hat in deference to the Father of his Country. One man who sai in the corner did not.

"Uncover!" said the first speaker sternly. The other protested.

"Uncover!" came the stern demand.

"I won't!" said the one addressed.

"Begorra, he's a Britisher!" howled the first.

"Off with his hat!"

There was a rush. The unwilling participant in the festivities was jerked from his seat. His hat was hurled high into the air, and then caught and thrown up again. Then he was made to get up and dance to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." After the melee his hat was restored to him and he was allowed to go. The first speaker glared around him as the "fiddle" started in on "The Star Spangled Banner" and remarked:

"I want to see the man that won't take off his hat to Washington"

The music played on, and the crowd took up the chorus. When the boat crawled into the sip the alleged lone Briton stood by the guard-rail sullenly puffing at a pipe and nursing a battered hat, while from the cabin of the boat came the scrape of a hadly tuned violin and the hillarious shouts of a dozen volces, lacking the key, but making up in enthusiasm, singing:

"And the rocket's red glare, and bombs bursting in air.

"And the rocket's red glare, and bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night that our flag was still

ACCUSED OF LLOYDS SWINDLES.

THREE MORE ARRESTS - THE CHARGES AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

Three more arrests were made yesterday in connection with the bogus Lloyds cases. Charles W. Peasley, an insurance broker, of No. 18 Liberty-st.; Emile H. Brie, a notary public, who has an office with Peasley, and Louis Canale, an interpreter in the courts, of No. 128 Leonard-st., were the pris-oners. The indictments found against the three are on different charges.

are on different charges.

Canale is the name associated with that peculiar organization paper which was dated "1892," to bring a certain Lloyds under the law exempting it from State inspection. The paper was in reality drawn up in 1894. Canale, the notary public, according to custom, wrote his number after his signature, and the number which he wrote was that allotted to him in 1894, although the paper assumed to be a creation of 1892. The charge against Louis Canale in the indictment is that he certified falsely in the dates of organization papers on which many Canale in the indictment is that he certified falsely in the dates of organization papers on which many Lloyds insurance associations were founded. Canale was arrested at his nome. Later in the day, he was admitted to \$5,000 bail. His bondamen were Giovanni Loda, of No. 63 Mulberry-st., and Pasquale Caporiri, of No. 69 Henry-st., both Italian bankers. Peasley was arrested in his office, where Brie was also taken into custody. Peasley's home address is No. 747 Bast One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-st. He was indicted on the charge of forging the name of Joseph Murray, president of the New-Jersey Clay Company, to an insurance policy.

Brie was indicted for attempting to sell an alleged bogus insurance charter to a detective employed by Deputy Attorney-General Richards. The price asked for the paper was \$1,000. Peasley and Brie were committed to the Tombs in default of \$5,000 ball.

ball.

There are eight men now under arrest, charged with complicity in the Lloyds swindle. Next Tuesday was appointed yesterday as the time for pleading for Vall, Ensign and Wolfe, who were arrested several days ago.

THE NEW-YORK HERALD'S EASTER NUMber, published next Sunday, the 22d inst., will include, in addition to all the news, a magnificent art Section of twenty-four beautifully illustrated pages in color and half-tones. It will also contain "The Herald's" \$2.000 prize story, by Edgar Faw-ett, "A Bomance of Old New-York"; sermons by cett, "A Bomance of Old New-York"; sermons by this Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishopelect Sattles, of Washington, and Dr. Savage, of Boston; eriee, of Washington, and Dr. Savage, of Boston; eriee, of Washington, and Dr. Savage, of Boston; eriee, of Washington, and Dr. Savage, of Boston; multitude of other attractive features.

Price five certs. Don't miss it.—Advi. THE NEW-YORK HERALD'S EASTER NUM-

NO PROTECTION WITHOUT BIMETALLISM, THEY SAY.

TO FIGHT A GOLD STANDARD PLANK AT ST. LOUIS -OUTCOME OF A CONFERENCE BETWEEN

FREE COINAGE SENATORS AND PENN-SYLVANIA MANUFACTURERS,

Washington, March 19 .- An important conference was held to-night at the Hotel Page between the silver Republican Senators who voted against consideration of the Tariff bill and a large number of manufacturers of Philadelphia who favor the linking together of protection and bimetallism. The authoritative statement issued by the conference after its secret session is regarded by pollticians as the first note of warning on the part of the Republican silver Senators against the adoption of a single gold standard plank in the St. Louis platform. conference war the result of the following correspondence between William Wilhelm, an attorney, of Pottsville, Penn., and the sextette of silver Senators:

Pottsville, Penn., March 5, 1896. Senators Jones, Teller, Dubois, Carter, Mantle and Senators Jones, Teller, Pubois, Carter, Senators Cannon.
Gentlemen: It has been my good fortune to meet Messra. James Dobson, Charles Heber Clark and H. E. Defenderfer, of the city of Philadelphia. They and their industrial friends are anxious to confer with you relative to the present depression and the remedy for existing financial and industrial troubles. If you are willing to meet the Eastiern men of enterprise, then please advise the aforementioned gentlemen, so that a conference can be arranged between you and them and their friends. Inclosed find a list of Philadelphia manufacturers who, I am assured, will take pleasure in meeting you. Yours sincerely, WILLIAM WILHELM.

Entited States 5 1888.

you. Yours sincerely, WILLIAM WILHELM.
Entited States Senate.
Washington, March 8, 1896.

Dear Sir: Accepting the suggestion made to us by letter from Mr. William Wilhelm, of Pennsylvania, that it would be well to have a conference between representatives of industrial interests of the country and ourselves, we shall be pleased to confer with yourself and such men of enterprise as you may chose to invite to meet with us at an early date at Washington. Yours very truly.

H. M. TELLER, T. H. CARTER, FRED. T. DUBOIS, FRANK J. CANNON, LEE MANTLE.

JOHN P. JONES
All of the above-named Senators were present

All of the above-named Senators were present at the conference held to-night, as were Con gressmen Hartman, of Montana; Allen, of Utah and Wilson, of Idaho, and a large number of representatives of manufacturing interests.

The conference was organized by choosing Senator Dubois as chairman and Mr. Wilhelm secretary. For three hours and a half behind closed doors the conference proceeded. Remarks were made by Senators Teller, Jones, Carter, Mantle and Cannon. President Dorman, of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, expressed the opinion that tariff duties could not be made high enough to protect manufacturers if the country remained on a gold basis. James Dobson, the carpet manufacturer, came out unqualifiedly for free coinage by international agreement, if possible; otherwise, by independent action. He believed that independent action would induce in ternational action. Free coinage might create temporary disturbances, but it was the quickest way to permanent relief from the ills from which

way to permanent relief from the ills from which
the country is now suffering
Henry A. Frye, of Philadelphia, said that the
sconer independent action for bimetallism
was taken the better it would be. He declared
for protection and bimetallism.
Several of those present expressed regret at
the loss of the Dingley bill, but no opinion antagonistic to the restoration of silver was uttered. The Senators present defined their position in such a manner as to make it plain to
the manufacturers that there could be no protective tariff legislation either at this session of
Congress or the next without the rehabilitation
of silver, and that bimetallism and protection
constituted an indivisible issue before the country.

Some of the manufacturers indersed this post tion as being the logic of the country's necessi-ties and political conditions. The issue was clearly defined, but no attempt at organization was made. Great intensity of interest was was made. Great intensity of interest was shown. Many strong letters in harmony with the purposes of the meeting were received from manufacturers throughout the country, who were unable to be present. The incidental mention of the name of J. Donald Cameron for the nomination for the Presidency met with cordial approva-

AFTER DEVERY TALESMEN.

TWO TELL OF A MYSTERIOUS MAN WHO APPROACHED THEM.

The trial of Police Captain William 8. Devery on a charge of extortion was continued yesterday before Justice Smyth in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Six jurors were in the box when court opened. The first talesman examined was John H. Moynihan, who is employed by the New-York Life Insurance Company. He was challenged by the prosecution, and when he left the stand made the following statement:

"On March 8 a man called at my house and asked my mother if I was home. I wasn't home. Then he asked questions of her. One question was whether I had expressed opinions as to the police force. He also asked what my religion was and

force. He also asked what my religion was and what my politics were."

At this, Mr. Elkus, one of the defendant's coun sel, jumped up and said: "I want to say, Your Honor, that I believe we know the name of the man who went to the talesman's house and we

will subpoena bim to-morrow." Mr. Elkes would not mention the name of the man he had in view, but said he would have him in court to day to find out who sent him to Moy-

Samuel G. Mcliree, a retired bookkeeper, living at No. 432 West Fifty-first-st. Valentine Derby, of No. 856 Eighth-ave, became the eighth jurer and George G. Gray, of No. 720 Third-ave., was the

George G. Gray, of No. 729 Third-ave., was the ninth.

Julius A. Krohne, of No. 175 East Eleventh-st., the next talesman, said he was a foreman at No. 204 Elizabeth-st. Mr. Krohne also had a story to tell of a mysterious visitor.

"On Satur'ay last," said he, "a person came to my house and asked the janitor what my politics and my religion were, and also inquired how I felt toward the police force. The reason given by the visitor for the questions was that I wanted to go on the police force."

Mr. Krohne, in reply to a question, said he was of the opinion he would make a fair and impartial puror. He proved acceptable to both sides and was sworn in as juror No. 10.

The case will go on to-day.

USED MR. DEPEWS NAME.

AND "OWNED MOST OF THE RAILROAD."

A few days ago an advertisement was published in a morning newspaper, as follows: "Wanted-Governess, to take charge of family for wealthy gentleman. Address Bradley, this office." Miss Minnie Dorr, of No. 2,206 Seventh-ave., wrote to "Bradley" to call at her home on Wednesday evening. He did so, and told Miss Dorr that he was a business partner of Chauncey M. Depew, and had offices in the Grand Central Railroad Station. "You see," he said, "Chauncey and I are chums. We own the greater part of the railroad between us, and my income amounts to over \$22,000 a year. I have an elegant brownstone-front house at No. 22 Gramercy Park, and I want a woman that can fill the dual capacity of governess and housekeeper. Can't you call on me at the house to-morrow afternoon? We can talk over the matter and make all arrangements, as I believe you are a woman that would suit perfectly." It was agreed that he should

would suit perfectly." It was agreed that he should meet her at a downtown station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad at 3 p. m. yesterday with his "carriage and team."

Miss Dorr spoke of her prospective position to her brother-in-law. C. H. Nesbitt, who, suspecting fraud, took her to the West Thirtieth-at police station and arranged for Detectives Reardon and McVea to await her arrival at the elevated railroad station. The appointment was kept, but there were no "carriage and team" at the railroad station. "Bradley" proposed to Miss Dorr that they should go to a hotel in Third-ave, to talk the matter over, and the detectives arrested him as a suspicious person. After it had been ascertained that the prisoner was unknown to Mr. Depew and to the occupants of the house No. 22 Gramercy Park, he was arraigned before Magistrate Corneli, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. He refused to disclose his name or to say anything, beyond denouncing his arrest as an outrage. Miss Dorr testified that the prisoner had not asked her for any money, and, as there was no evidence against him, he was discharged.

temperature is taken and condition noticed at frequent intervals. He will remain in the room for six days. So far he is doing well, eating heartily, sleeping well and devoting much time to study. A NOTICE FROM SILVER MEN. IN SPITE OF PLATT'S ORDER.

THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL WILL A STORM OF WIND AND RAIN. NOT BE PASSED TO-DAY.

THE DISCOMFORTS OF PEDESTRIANS YES-MR. ROBBINS MR. CUTLER, MR. NIXON AND TERDAY. OTHER ASSEMBLYMEN PREVENT ITS BE-ING RUSHED-ANTI-CONSOLIDA-

TIONISTS ELATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

considered until next week. At 11 o'clock Senator

listened, got a message over the wire and then

trotted into the Assembly chamber. He talked

first with Mr. O'Grady, the leader, and then with

Mr. Austin, chairman of the Cities Committee.

Then all doubt as to a course of action on the

Greater New-York bill was dispelled, for orders

had come to pass the bill this week. In leaving

the chamber Senator Lexow met Mr. Cutler, of

Rockland. He told Mr. Cutler how he would be

expected to act on the Greater New-York bill.

"I believe I have as fair a conception of this

measure as have you," was the reply, and this

conception was shown when Mr. Cutler opposed

the plan Senator Lexow had outlined to Mr.

When the title of the Greater New-York bill

had been read this morning, Mr. Brennan, of

Kings, moved to make the measure a special

order on second and third reading for next Thurs-

day. Mr. Austin adviced the immediate con

Mr. Robbins, of Allegany, declared the Greater

New-York bill to be the most important piece of

the Raines bill. "Tals bill," said he, "should re-

ceive the most careful and conscientious consid-

eration of any bill before the House this year.

If it is discussed to-day and advanced to third

reading, it will come up for passage to-morrow,

Friday, the worst day in the week for the con-

sideration of a measure of such vital importance

It will give the bill no more than a fair chance

and cause no delay to make it a special order for

Mr. Cutler, unmindful of the instructions of

Senator Lexow, said that the request of the

Kings County delegation should be granted. It

was not made in the interests of delay, but was

a reasonable request, which the House should

grant. Messrs. Forrester and Brennan argued

for the motion, saying that the Brooklyn mem-

bers expected to attend their Congressional dis-

trict conventions to-mor ww and that it was

manifestly unfair to attempt to pass a bill affect-

ing the interests of Brooklyn so vitally when

her representatives were away. Mr. Austin again took the floor and urged the immediate consideration of the bill.

"What," interrupted Mr. Robbins, "do you think, Mr. Austin, that it would be well to con-

COSTLY FIRE IN PROVIDENCE.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE BURNED-LOSS ESTI-

MATED AT \$500,000

In a short time it was evident that the temple was doomed. On the Pine-st, side the firemen played

numerous streams from the fire escapes and roof

numerous streams from the fire escapes and roof of the Providence Opera House. That structure seemed likely to be burned toe, and clouds of sparks floated toward Westminster-st, and threatened the Narragansett Hotel.

In less than half an hour from the time the fire was discovered the central and lear pertions of the temple, comprising the halis and lodgerooms, were enveloped in flames, and the bare walls formed a perfect chimney for the column of fire.

The water tower was removed only a few minutes before the Dorrance-st, wall fell. From the time of the crashing of the side and rear walls the work of the firemen was simplified, and the fire was under control about 5:30 o'clock. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

AN OLD CRIME PUNISHED.

PINE TO SERVE TWENTY YEARS FOR A ROBBERY

Samuel Pine, a colored man, was tried in the Westchester County Court at White Plains yesterday for a crime he committed thirteen years ago. In 1883, while Miss Mary Stocum, a school teacher living in Bedford and teaching in Purdy's Station, was walking home after school, she was attacked by Pine. He stole her gold watch and chain, a ring and her pocketbook, and escaped. He went to Connecticut, and was arrested there and sent to jail for thirteen years for a highway robbery. Time having been reduced for good behavior, he was released last week. Sheriff Johnson, of Westchester County, learned that Pine was serving a term in the Connecticut jail, and when his time expired he had an officer at the prison, and the man was taken into custody. The jury found Pine guilty, and Judge Lent sentenced him to twenty years in Sing Sing Prison.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT ON A STUDENT.

Middletown, Corn., March 19.—Professors Atwater, Rosa and Wood are conducting a series of experiments to learn the value of food products under the direction of the United States Government. They have constructed an air-light room, 10 feet square, in which a student is confined. Fresh air is pumped in, and food, cooked under the direction of the professors to the product the square and the state of the st

fessors, is conveyed through an air-tight tube. His

jacent buildings in the rear.

reading to-day and its passage to-morrow.

Lexow heard the telephone bell ring.

They, in turn, talked with Speaker Fish.

EXTENSIVE AREA OF THE BAD WEATHER-A BOOM TO THE STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

Albany, March 19.-The Lexow Greater New-The present month will be remembered for some York bill was advanced to-day to third reading the stormlest and altogether the most disin the Assembly. For several days the deliberate agreeable March with which New-Yorkers have been manner in which the leaders have been allowing afflicted in a number of years. The high wind and this bill to take its regular course has occasioned heavy rain, which began early yesterday morning, surprise. It has been said that the idea was to between them made a storm that was a worthy suc make it appear that the bill was receiving fair essor to the incipient blizzard of Sunday and consideration by the Assembly, which, it is conceded, the Raines Liquor Tax bill did not receive.

The latest atorm came from Texas, as did its immediate predecessor, and yesterday morning was central over Washington. Here it stirred 'p This morning, however, the lenders attempted hastily to advance the bill, in order that it the weather prophets to send out with all haste instructions to the local assistant prophets to hoist might be passed to-morrow at a time when the Republican Assemblymen from Brooklyn are exhurricane signals and to warn all shipping against the peril of proceeding to sea last night, as danger-ous gales were expected off the New-England and pected to be in attendance at their Congress district conventions. It was doubtful early in Island coasts, because the storm was moving the day what course would be pursued on the Greater New-York bill. Some of the Republican leaders had asserted that the bill would not be

Yesterday's storm was very extensive, covering the area between the Mississippi, the Great Lakes and the Guif of Mexico. In some parts of the Ohio

Valley snow fell.

In this city the combination of heavy rain and high wind was extremely disagreeable to those unfortunate enough to be obliged to encounter it. Apparently, the sport of watching bedraggled human eings struggling with wrecked umbrellas or chasing hats borne on the breath of the storm can never ose its charms, for yesterday afternoon the doorways of downtown business buildings were full of idlers, who appeared absorbed in this interesting occupation. Accustomed as New-Yorkers have been to severe gales, there was nothing extraordinary in yesterday's weather, yet at about 2 o'clock the wind was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

From one point of view, the rain must be regarded as a public benefactor, as it cleared the streets of much of the snow that fell on Sunday and Monday. Thereby a considerable saving was effected in the city's expenditure for street cleaning. Early last evening the rain ceased, and the mer-

cury crawled up a few notches. The result was that wet streets, beginning to steam, sent up a cloud of vapor which, mingling with that which came down from the clouds, formed a fog that shrouded the tops of sky-scraping buildings, while every street-lamp looked like a stereopticon in full op sideration of the bill, its advancement to third tion. On the Bay and the rivers the suddenly generated fog forced all shippers to proceed with cau-tion, and the sound of the fog-horns was heard over the waters all night. At midnight the storm centre, which does not legislation of the session of 1896, not excepting

necessarily mean the stormlest weather, had passed over New-York, and was taking its course up through New-England. To-day, say the weather prophets, we shall have fair skies, northwesterly winds, diminishing in violence, and a considerably coder temperature. A moderately cold wave is likely to reach here by to-morrow morning.

ROUGH WEATHER OVER THE STATE. FEARING AN INUNDATION IN THE HUDSON VAL-LEY-BLIZZARD IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Saratoga, N. Y., March 19 (Special).-The Upper Hudson watershed threatens to precipitate a vast clume of water into the Hudson River. This morning almost a foot of snow was added to the heavy banks that cover this entire region. This afternoon the enewstorm was succeeded by a rain, and the downpour continues to-night. Unless a lower temperature checks the surface water in side of twenty-four hours, the country will be flooded and great destruction will follow.

flooded and great destruction will follow.

Kingston, N. Y., March 19 (Special).—Another freshet in the creeks and river at this point is feared. It has been snowing or raining all day heavily and the streams are rising rapidly. The streets are almost impassable and the vessels in the Panders Cook as helms governed with extra haw-Rondout Creek are being secured with extra hawsers all along the docks. The ice in the Hudson above this point is likely to give way at any mo-ment and the lower part of the city is preparing for an inundation to-night.

sider the bill to-morrow?"
"Why not," answered Mr. Austin; "I think
our friends who oppose the bill will acknowledge
that it has received unlimited debate."
"I don't agree with your views," retorted Mr. Robbins.
"Well, if there are not sufficient members here well, if there are not sufficient members here." Watertown, N. Y., March 19 .- A heavy fall of snow has made considerable trouble on the Rome, Water-town and Ogdensburg Railroad. Several trains on to-morrow who favor the bill it is the mis-fortune of the advocates of the bill," said Mr. ave been abandoned this afternoon,

fortune of the advocates of the bill," said Mr. Austin.

Mr. McKeown, a Democrat, of Kings, said that I' was wrong to deny this request on the part of the twenty-one representatives of his county. Messrs. Cain, Ebbets, and Newman, Democrats, immediately sprang to their feet, saying that they were not to be included in this request. "I say nearly all of the twenty-one," said Mr. McKeown, and he added: "I am not to blame for these men. Brooklyn always has two or three internal foes, but she generally knows how to manage them."

Mr. Marshal, of Kings, said if the bill should be made a spectal order on second and third reading two debates could be compressed into one, and much valuable time saved.

Mr. O'Grady started in to carry out the Lexow plan, which Mr. Austin had announced, but, finding the opposition to it too strong, he accepted a compromise suggested by Mr. Nixon, of Chautauqua, which allowed the bill to be advanced to-day and made a special order for Thursday of next week on third reading. This was not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Brennan, who was inclined to press als motion, but, upon the advice of Mr. Robbins, Mr. Cutler and Mr. Nixon, he accepted the compromise.

The anti-consolidationists are greatly encouraged by this preliminary victory, and they express hopes of a greater victory when the bill is considered next Thursday.

COSTLY FIRE IN PROVIDENCE. Rochester, N. Y., March 19.—Early this morning a heavy snowstorm set in, and up to noon about eight inches had failen. Trees, telegraph poles and wires are covered with a heavy coat of ice.

Port Byron, N. Y., March 19.-A blizzard struck this town last night and still continues. The fall of snow is the heaviest of the season, being over a foot.

still.

Lyons, N. Y., March 19.—A blizzard is ranging all over Wayne County. At 9 o'clock this morning fourteen inches of snow had fallen. Traffic is impeded on the several railroads centring here. At Clyde the snowfall is two feet. Country roads are impassable. Telephone and electric light wires are broken in many places.

STANDARD OIL LOSES.

REPORTED CAUSES FOR CHANGES IN THE COM-PANY-THE CLEVELAND OFFICE TO BE ABOLISHED.

Cleveland, March 19.—The resignation of L. A. Severance, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company in this city, and the transfer of D. E. Leslie, auditor of the company, to New-York, created something of a sensation in business circles of this city. The statement that the changes were made because of a loss of \$250,000 in the local office in the last year has not been refuted, despite continuous efforts to have the officers make a statement,

It was definitely ascertained to-day, however, that the Cleveland offices, which have hereto-Providence, March 19.—This city was visited by another disastrous fire early this morning. It broke out in the Masonic Building in Pine-st., shortly after 4 o'clock, and destroyed that building besides causing considerable damage to adjacent buildings in the rear. fore been recognized as the headquarters of the corporation, will be abolished, and that Chicago and New-York will be the great distributing points for the continent of the Standard Oil Company. The Before any streams could be directed upon the structure the flames were pouring from the upper part of the building in great volume. The heaviest part of the biaze was in the middle of the building. immense works here, however, will be continued

An executive meeting of the officers of the com-pany was held this afternoon, Frank Rockefeller presiding. Neither he nor any of the other officers would tell what was done.

A WELL-KNOWN CROOK CAUGHT.

WITH STEALING HIS PIN.

Abraham Meyers, of No. 226 Madison-ave., who is a cloak manufacturer at Nos. 662 and 664 Broad-way, was robbed of his \$60 diamond scarfpin, while riding on the rear platform of a crosstown car, which he had boarded at Broadway and Fifty-ninth-st., on Wednesday evening. He was crowded against the dashboard by three young men, who he thought were trying to steal his watch. He felt for the watch and found it safe in his pocket, when he missed his pin. The young men jumped from the platform between Madison and Park aves., and walked rapidly away. Mr. Meyers, who is of powerful physique pursued them and seized two, while the third ran away. He struggled with the men and loudly called upon several passers-by for assistance, but none responded. The third man soon returned, and one of the men handed to him something which is supposed to have been the stolen pin, whereupon the third man hastily disappeared. Mr. Meyers, who was be-coming exhausted, released one of his prisoners, but coming exhausted, released one of his prisoners, our retained a firm hold of the other, who was the one who had passed the supposed stolen pin to the third man. Patrelman Fraser, of the East Fifty-first-st. police station, arrived a moment later and arrested Mr. Meyers's captive. The prisoner was James Bowman, alias Rooney, of No. 132 West Thirty-eighth-st., who the police say is one of the sharpest and best-known crooks in the city. He was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday and pleaded "not guilty," but was held in \$1,000 bail.

SERGEANT BRAISTED PROMOTED.

Albany, March 19 .- Governor Morton has signe Albany, March 19.—Governor Morton has signed Assemblyman Gregory's bill authorizing the conferring of a brevet commission of second lieutenant in the National Guard of the State, on Color Sergeant Peter D. Braisted, ir., of the 7th Regiment, New-York City. Sergeant Braisted has been a member of the 7th Regiment for over fifty years. Immediately upon the signing of this law the Adjutant-General issued him the commission. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NOT UNANIMOUS FOR MORTON

A LIVELY SET-TO IN THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

AFTER MANY MEMBERS HAD DECLARED FOR M'KINLEY AS SECOND CHOICE-POLICE THE CONSTITUTION.

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE GOVERNOR ADOPTED

Governor Morton's rather unlucky boom go another hole in it last night at the meeting of the Republican County Committee. President Edward Lauterbach before calling for order assured reporters that it was going to be a "short session," but he was probably unaware of the pitfall that lay in the path of the machine. At the proper time in the order of business

utes and other matters in the schedule had been attended to, Lloyd Collis, of the XXIXth Assembly District, son of the Commissioner of Public Works, who was the night before elected a Morton-McKinley delegate from the XVth Congress District, arose and began by calling the committee's attention to the fact that Chairman Lauterbach, in his inaugural address in January, had pledged the Republican organization of this year to a hearty and earnest indorsement of Governor Morton as a candidate for the Presidency. Abraham Gruber, of the XXIst District, the guide and philosopher of the machine on the floor, was the first to scent trouble and he promptly raised the point of order that Mr. Collis was not speaking to any motion.

MR. COLLIS'S MOTION.

"I have a motion to make," replied Mr. Collis, "and its purpose is to redeem the promise of Mr. Lauterbach, which has gone unfulfilled till now." He then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Republican County Committee of 1896 heartily and earnestly indorse the candidacy of Governor Levi P. Morton for President of the United States.

There were cheers, during which Mr. Gruber, received a hurried signal from the Chair, seconded Mr. Collis's resolution. Frederick S. Gibbs. who began to suspect that the shot fired by young Collis had been prepared by long-headed second choice McKinley men," got up to say that he thought the resolution ill-timed, but he would second it too. He wanted to explain that as an elected delegate to St. Louis he had "no second choice." (Ironical laughter from the Mc-

I. Albert Engelhardt, of the XXVIIth District, an out-and-out McKirley man, asked to be excused from voting, which was granted.

Colonel T. C. Campbell declared that his first and second choice was a man whose name was a platform in itself. William McKinley, of Ohio. Cheers and hisses.) A rollcall was demanded by ex-Assemblyman

Lucas L. Van Allen and Secretary Manchester began to call out the names. Ex-Assemblyman William Halpin explained with a sweeping arm and elbow flourish that he was for Morton and nobody else. Colonel Campbell alluded to his own defeat for

delegate in the XIVth District Convention the night before and added: "I am not for Morton; I am for McKinley and i therefore vote 'no.' " Mr. Engelhardt witndrew his request to be excused and voted "no."

CONCERNING A SECOND CHOICE.

Henry C. Robinson, who ran on the Republican ticket for Controller in 1893, said, when his name was called:

"I do not hesitate to say that I have a second choice. (Cheers.) I have little respect for the man who in these times of financial distress and bankruptcy says he has no second choice for President. I have no respect for a delegate who goes into the St. Louis Convention without any second choice. (More applause.) He will find himself in a respectable minority. I can only ave the stability when the time comes, and not let somebody else great respect for Governor Morton, but if I should meet him to-morrow I should tell him frankly that I have a second choice." Mr. Robinson then voted "aye," and H. B. Smith, of the XXXIst District, voted a stout, plain, blunt, "Nay."

Thomas F. Eagan, of the XXIId, when called, did not respond. Being pressed by the machine managers to vote, he said:

"I did my voting last night in the XIIIth Congress District Convention. I voted for two men, William Brookfield and General McCook, who will represent me at St. Louis." Mr. Eagan was himself elected an alternate.

GIBBS MAKES A BREAK.

dently in reply to the remarks of Campbell and Robinson, that he had been in two National conventions and always represented his constituency. "But." he added, forgetting for the moment that he was a "last ditch" Morton man, "when the time comes for me to declare my second choice, I want you to understand it won't be McKinley. I have had enough of the Ohio contingent."

Colonel Campbell replied that he suppose Mr. Gibbs's remark was "intended to be semiinsulting." He added: "Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and McPherson were all Ohio men, but none of them was greater than the man who will be the next President of the United States mingled with machine hisses.)

The secretary announced that seventy-three delegates had voted for the resolution and three against it, and Mr. Lauterbach declared it car-

Mr. Gruber offered a resolution which said that T. F. Rodenbough had been appointed Chief of Tammany Hall Board of Police Commissioners under Mayor Grant; that he had been reappointed by the Tammany Hall Board of Police Commissioners under Mayor Gilroy, and that during the time he held office there were many grievous frauds against the ballot in the city of New-York by Tammany Hall, without any pro est from Rodenbough, by which the Republican party in this city had been defrauded out of many votes each year until 1894; notwithstanding which Rodenbough had been recently reappointed for another term of three years by the present Board of Police Commissioners; "therefore be it resolved, by the Republican County Committee of the City and County of New-York, that it condemns the reappointment of said Rodenbough as an injustice to the Republicans of the City and County of New-York, and as contrary to the expressed will of the people as ecorded at the election of 1894."

Mr. Gruber supported his resolution with statistics of Tamman: frauds.

After speeches by Montague Lessler, H. C. Robinson, John Sabine Smith and others, Lloyd Collis commended the conduct of the police at the last election, and offered an amendment that the thanks of the County Committee be extended to the Board of Police for the manner in which they had conducted their Department in giving the city a fair election in 1895.

Mr. Collis's amendment was promptly voted

thorough workmanship and careful attention to de-tails of style are features of our ready-to-wear clothing. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 20TH ST.-(Advt.